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1921 *Supplement to Barnes' Federal Code*. Edited by Uriah Barnes. Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1920. pp. xxiii, 503. \$5.00.

So momentous was the mass of federal legislation enacted during the years 1919 and 1920 that the necessity for an early compilation of these statutes was soon recognized. The result was the publication of this Supplement to Barnes' Federal Code less than two years after the original work appeared. The Code itself represents an eminently successful attempt to combine in a single, handy volume *all* the existing federal statutes down through the year 1918. The official sources of the federal laws are appallingly scattered and unsystematized: the first edition in 1875 of the Revised Statutes, the second edition in 1878 (by Act of Congress legal evidence of the laws therein contained), and the supplements in 1891 and 1901 constitute the only official compilations. For the federal laws enacted since 1901 reference must be had to the Statutes at Large, the Session Laws, and the Slip Laws. Consequently, it can readily be seen that a complete manual of the federal laws such as Barnes' Code was highly welcome to the legal profession. Careful, logical, well-executed classification of the law according to subject-matter, enhanced by a comprehensive general index, gives Barnes' Code a value which is widely recognized. The Supplement follows closely the plan of the original work, having the characteristic parallel reference tables, and a clear, accurate index. The federal legislation of the period covered by the Supplement, dealing as it does with taxation, prohibition, transportation, trade, commerce, and a multitude of other matters, is so broad in scope that the Supplement, or a similar volume, would seem to be well nigh indispensable to every active attorney.

A. H. F.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. By Jesse S. Robinson. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1920. pp. viii, 166.

This volume is one of a series of excellent studies in the history, organization and practice of American trade unionism published under the direction of the Department of Political Economy in Johns Hopkins University. Professor Robinson selects for intensive study the experience of union labor in a great industry where, despite bitter struggle, the efforts to organize the workers have largely failed. He traces the history of the Amalgamated Association from its organization in 1876, back to the origins of the various craft unions of which it was composed, and forward through its stormy career to the year 1916. The strength of the union has, on the whole, declined; the reasons for this decline and the effect of strikes and other labor struggles upon the union's membership are disclosed in the narrative.

The best part of the monograph is its study of union policy. Aside from its benefit features, a strictly non-economic program described in detail by the writer, the union's activities have been devoted primarily to obtaining for its members "a fair remuneration for their labor." This has given rise to a group of policies, some justified on economic grounds, other anti-social in their effects, whose key-stone is the Standard Rate. Difficult to establish in these industries because of the piece-work basis of pay and the widely varying local conditions, the standard rate has been consistently demanded in the trade agreements of the union and, to a large degree, demanded successfully. The concept of a fair remuneration implies a definition of the working day; the union has been continuously successful in its efforts to shorten the hours of labor in this industry, formerly notorious for its excessively long workday. These gains, justified in themselves, have been won by means worthy of praise, by bargain rather than by violence. But the Association has not been free from policies of a nature injurious to social welfare; restriction of output, opposition to labor-saving machinery and, to a smaller extent, monopolistic limitation of membership—